



Urban District Council
OF
Hampton Wick.

Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION OF
THE DISTRICT

For the Year 1908.

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PREFACE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting this Report to your Council, it should be noted that my father, Dr. Th. Günther, tendered his resignation of the post of Medical Officer of Health at the end of September, 1908. He had been your first and only Medical Officer, and was elected to the then newly-created post on August 2nd, 1866, under the old Local Board, with the late Mr. Philip May as Chairman. At that time it was very unusual for any place except London and the large towns to have a Medical Officer of Health, and the reason for making the appointment in Hampton Wick was that a fatal case of Asiatic Cholera had just occurred in the village, and energetic steps had to be taken to prevent an epidemic of Cholera from arising. My father's resignation took effect on November 2nd, 1908, when I was appointed to succeed him. My appointment was confirmed by the Local Government Board in the beginning of February, 1909. My father and I have thought it advisable to present a joint report to your Council instead of two separate ones.

By so doing the statistics and general account of the Mortality, Health and Sanitary Condition of the District are more easily dealt with and understood.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. A. GÜNTHER, M.B. Lond.,

M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

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FOR THE YEAR 1908.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HAMPTON WICK.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to present to you our Annual Report upon the Mortality, Health, and Sanitary Condition of your District for the year 1908.

AREA. INHABITED HOUSES.

The area of the Urban District of Hampton Wick contains 1,315 acres. The district is situated in the southern part of Middlesex, and on its southern and eastern aspects is separated from the County of Surrey by the River Thames. It is connected with the Borough of Kingston-on-Thames by a bridge. On the west the district adjoins Hampton, and on the north Teddington. By far the greater portion of the district, about 1,100 acres, is contained in the Home and Bushey Parks.

There is also a small portion of the district, about three acres in extent, situated about 200 yards north of the north-west corner of the parish which is entirely detached from the rest of the district. This detached piece of land is bounded on the north and east by Teddington and on the south and west by Hampton. A house with a garden attached occupies that area.

The number of occupied houses, including those within the Royal Parks and Paddocks, which are in the district, amounted to 533 on June 24th, 1908. It will be seen, on referring to last year's report, that the corresponding number given for the year 1907 was 494, but by mistake the houses in the Royal Parks and Paddocks were not included, as they were not on the rate books. We have therefore corrected this number in Table I., which deals with the Vital Statistics of the district in this and in former years, and we have also corrected the rates affected by it.

There are still a good many unoccupied houses in the district, many of which are of fair size. No house has been pulled down during the year, but a few new ones have been built.

POPULATION.

There has probably not been much change in the population of the district during the year. The number of occupied houses on June 24th, 1908, was 533. Multiplying this number by five, which is the average number of persons living in each house in this district, we arrive at a population of 2,665 persons.

In the following table is given the enumerated population at the date of the Census of the years 1881, 1891, and 1901, and the estimated population for the

year 1908. The Census figures refer to the early part of the year, whilst the estimate refers to the middle of the year:—

POPULATION (Enumerated).			Population estimated middle 1908.
1881	1891	1901	
2162	2378	2606	2665

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the district during 1908 was 40, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 15.01. Of this number 21 were males and 19 females, two of the former being illegitimate.

The birth-rates of various localities are as follows:—

				1907	1908
England and Wales	...			26.3	26.5
London	...	...	...	25.8	
County of Middlesex	...			26.3	
Hampton Wick	...	...		14.45	15.01

Hampton Wick average for the last ten years 18.26.

The Notification of Births Act has not been adopted in this district.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 30. By including deaths of residents occurring outside the district and by excluding deaths of non-residents registered in the district, we obtain the nett number of deaths belonging to the district. This amounts to 36. The following table gives the details as to how this number is made up:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Deaths registered in the District	12	18	30
Deaths of Hampton Wick Residents in			
1. Kingston Union Infirmary	2	3	5
2. Cottage Hospital, Teddington	—	1	1
3. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London	1	—	1
4. St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, London ...	—	1	1
Found dead in another District ...	—	1	1
Complete Total...	15	24	39
Deaths of Non-Residents—			
1. Drowned in the District ...	1	1	2
2. Found dead in the District	1	—	1
Total	2	1	3
Deducting these deaths from the Complete Total we obtain the Nett Total of all deaths belonging to the District	13	23	36

This gives a nett death-rate of 13.51, as against 10.98 per 1,000 for the previous ten years. The corrected death-rate, arrived at by allowing for the disturbing influence caused by the age and sex distribution of the population is 13.88

The death-rates of certain localities are given in the following table:—

	1901	1907	1908
England and Wales...	16.9	15.0	14.7
London	18.7	14.6	—
County of Middlesex ...	14.0	11.7	—
Hampton Wick—			
Recorded Death Rate ...	13.8	12.5	13.5
Corrected Death Rate ...	14.2	12.9	13.9
Average for preceding 10 years... ..	12.9	11.0	11.0

The causes of deaths of Hampton Wick residents in 1908 are shown in the following table. In this table the figures have been fully corrected by the exclusion of deaths of non-residents and by the inclusion of deaths of residents which occurred outside the district. The figures in italics apply to deaths of residents occurring outside the district.

	Under 65 years of age.	65 years of age and over.	TOTAL.
Diarrhœa	1	—	1
Phthisis	1+2	—	3
Cancer	1+2	1	4
Bronchitis	—	3	3
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Premature Birth	2	—	2
Heart Disease	1	2	3
Accidents	1	1+1	3
Suicides	2	—	2
Diseases of the Stomach ...	1	1	2
Peritoneum	—	1	1
Blood Vessels	1	—	1
Nervous System	2	1	3
Renal System	—	2	2
Old Age	—	1	1
Other Causes	1	—	1
Total	19	17	36

It will be seen that although the number of deaths is larger than usual, nearly half the mortality occurred in persons of 65 years of age and over. Six deaths occurred in infants under one year of age. There was no death from an infectious disease.

Deaths of non-residents occurring in the district are not included in this table.

The causes of these deaths are as follows:—

				Under 65 years of age.	65 years of age and over.	TOTAL.
Accidents	...	...	...	1	—	1
Suicides	...	...	...	2	—	2
				3	—	3

These three non-residents belonged to Kingston-on-Thames, Twickenham, and West Hoathly, Sussex, respectively, and the Medical Officers of those districts were notified the particulars of the deaths.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were six deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality of 150 per 1,000 births registered, which is a good deal higher than the average of 98 for the preceding ten years, but, as was pointed out in last year's report, one or two extra deaths in a district with a small number of births makes a very great difference in the infantile mortality.

The following table gives the infantile mortality in certain localities:—

	1906	1907	1908
England and Wales ...	133	118	121
London	131	115	—
County of Middlesex ...	121	97	—
Hampton Wick	25	184	150
Hampton Wick, average for preceding 10 years ...	91	84	98

The causes of the six infantile deaths were as follows:—

Diarrhœa	1
Premature Birth	2
Pneumonia	1
Overlying	1
Pemphigus	1
	—
	6

One of the deaths was that of an illegitimate infant, and in three other cases the infants were very weakly from birth. In this district we have a Village Nurse who gives advice to mothers about the feeding and management of babies, but this is done under the supervision of a medical man.

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The diseases upon which this death-rate is calculated are the following:—

Small-Pox,
Measles,
Scarlet Fever,
Diphtheria,
Whooping Cough,

Fever (including Typhus, Typhoid, and Continued Fever),
Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Not all of these diseases are notifiable. The death-rate is commonly spoken of as the zymotic death-rate.

There was only one death from any of these diseases during the year, giving a zymotic death-rate of .38 per 1,000 persons living. The cause of the death was diarrhœa. It occurred in an infant.

The following table gives the zymotic death-rate of certain localities:—

	1907	1908
England and Wales	1.26	1.29
London	1.42	—
Middlesex	1.10	—
Hampton Wick	1.6	0.38

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Six cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. Three of these were cases of Scarlet Fever and three of Diphtheria.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were three cases and none proved fatal. All occurred in children from five to seven years old. Two were notified in October and one in December. One was removed to the London Fever Hospital and one to the

Hampton Isolation Hospital. In both these cases it was very undesirable for the child to remain at home. Both the children who contracted the disease in October were attending the Infant School, and four other children who were also attending that school but who resided in another district contracted Scarlet Fever about the same time, and presumably from the same source as the Hampton Wick children. The school was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, but was not closed. No other cases occurred traceable to the Infant School. All the cases were of a very mild character.

DIPHTHERIA.

Three cases were notified, one in July and two in December. No common source of infection was suspected. One of the cases occurred in one of the Scattered Homes situated in the district belonging to the Kingston Guardians. It was in a boy, aged 14 years, who was removed to the Kingston Union Infirmary. The matron and all the boys belonging to the dormitory in which the boy who developed Diphtheria slept were prophylactically injected with anti-toxin serum. A few days later another boy who slept in a different dormitory developed a sore throat. He was isolated and inoculated with serum, but repeated bacteriological examination of the throat secretions failed to demonstrate the Diphtheria bacillus.

Both the above-mentioned boys had been attending a school outside the district. The Medical Officer of that district was notified of the occurrence.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No case of Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas, Small-Pox, or Typhus was notified during the year.

It may here be added that in the course of next year (1909) your Council will be asked to consider the desirability of extending the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, to cases of Anthrax, Glanders, and Hydrophobia. The following note has been issued by the Local Government Board:—

The Board have been approached by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as to the desirability of making arrangements for the notification of cases of Glanders, Anthrax, and Hydrophobia in man, where the facts point to the possibility of infection having been derived from an animal or its carcase, or where inquiry under the Diseases of Animals Acts seems to the medical men concerned to be *primâ facie* desirable. The Board are satisfied as to the advantage of such an arrangement with a view to checking the spread of these diseases; and they will be glad if the Council will be good enough to invite their Medical Officer of Health to intimate in future to the *Clerk to the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts of their respective districts* such cases or suspected cases of Glanders, Anthrax and Hydrophobia in man as may come to their knowledge.

In this connection I am to draw attention to paragraph (3) of Article 1 of the Anthrax Order of 1899, and to Article 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Order of 1907, with reference to the duty of Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to notify to the Medical Officer of Health outbreaks of Anthrax and Glanders.

I am to add that, if the Council should wish to extend the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, in their district to the diseases in question, the Board would be prepared to

favourably entertain an application for their approval of the resolution which, after due notice, it would be necessary for the Council to pass on the subject.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

A few sporadic cases occurred during the year of a mild type.

WHOOPING COUGH.

A few cases occurred, but there was nothing in the nature of an epidemic.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

There were very few cases in the summer and early autumn. One case of diarrhœa in a child proved fatal in November.

INFLUENZA.

There were a good many cases in the early part of the year, but no fatalities occurred.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

There were three deaths, two of which occurred in the Kingston Union Infirmary. Cases occurring in paupers will in future be notified.

There is no system of voluntary notification in force in this district. Cases occurring in paupers can always be sent to the Kingston Union Infirmary, but there is no special accommodation in this district for advanced and for earlier cases of the disease. Rooms that have been occupied by persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis can always be disinfected on application to the Local Authority.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The District Council has an arrangement with Hampton by which four patients can be admitted to the Hampton Isolation Hospital if the beds are not needed. One case was removed there during the year. This arrangement is chiefly made use of in cases of Scarlet Fever, where there is no means of looking after and isolating the patient at home and if the patient is in poor circumstances.

Should a case of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria occur in one of the Scattered Homes in the district belonging to the Guardians of the Kingston Union, there are special arrangements by which such a case can be removed to the Tolworth Isolation Hospital, which is in Surrey.

During the year one case of Scarlet Fever was removed to Hampton Isolation Hospital and another to the London Fever Hospital, in the latter case at the patient's own expense.

This district has an arrangement with thirteen other districts in Middlesex for provision for isolation of cases of Small-Pox at South Mimms.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of Clothes and premises is usually carried out by means of Sulphurous Acid when the patient is convalescent or on removal to an isolation hospital. Izal is the disinfectant generally used, and a sufficient quantity is always supplied to infected houses.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

No certified woman residing in this district practises as a midwife. A small percentage of births in this district are conducted by midwives residing outside the district and outside the county.

We have not heard of any medical man being called in to any case during the year in this district on the advice of a certified midwife, so presumably such cases as were attended by midwives did well.

HOUSING. HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The district was systematically inspected during the year. Very few sanitary defects were found. These were chiefly due to stopped drains, leaky pipes and damp walls. No action was taken under Parts I., II., or III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

A nuisance was caused by the wall of a certain house adjacent to a public-house being used as a urinal, and the wall of the house was protected from further abuse of this nature by constructing a projecting ledge of galvanised iron along the side of the house. This device has proved successful in abating the nuisance.

No new houses have been erected on the site of those demolished by the Tramway Company. Two empty houses in Old Bridge Street were found to be in a state which rendered them unfit for occupation. One was done up and necessary repairs executed; the other is still unoccupied and in its present condition is unfit for human habitation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two in the district. One has accommodation for five and the other for six lodgers. Both premises were regularly inspected and the arrangements were found satisfactory.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

A small fair, which lasted three or four weeks, was held on some vacant land which used to belong to the Tramway Company. There were about six caravans. The place was regularly inspected and a water closet was provided for the use of the people. No complaints referring to the sanitary arrangements were received.

WATER SUPPLY.

The whole district is supplied with water from the Metropolitan Water Board with the exception of a few cottages, the majority of these being in the Home and Bushey Parks. One well was closed in a house in St. John's Place, as the water on analysis was found to be contaminated. In another cottage the pump was found to be out of order, but the water was good.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No trouble was experienced during the year in the sewerage and surface water systems, with the exception of one or two breakdowns with the ejector.

The new sewer pipe over the Kingston Railway Bridge has been re-laid in its permanent position, and the temporary pipes removed, both connections being made without any interference with the traffic. The pipes are now situated on the northern side of the bridge, whereas originally they were situated in the centre. Everything has since been working satisfactorily.

A complaint was received from the tenant of one of the houses on the Barge Walk of a bad smell arising from an adjoining paddock. It appeared that the sewage from his house was conducted into closed septic tank in the paddock, the overflow being carried away through a filter bed into a small stream. The nuisance arose from the pipe as it discharged into the filter bed. A new

scum board was fitted into the septic tank and the overflow was trapped. Since these alterations have been effected the nuisance has abated.

Complaints were received of bad smells arising from land belonging to Bushey Park Cottage. This house and its grounds occupy the detached area of the district mentioned in the beginning of this report. The place was inspected, and it was found that the drainage from the house discharged into a cesspit, the contents of which were periodically pumped out and put on the adjoining land. This caused the nuisance. In order to remedy this the whole of the drainage system was re-laid and connected up with the sewer in Queen's Road, which is in Hampton and belongs to the Hampton District Council, and in turn this sewer discharges into the Teddington sewage system.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are two milkshops in the district and one cow-keeper. The premises were regularly inspected and were found to be in good condition. The cows, twelve in number, are periodically inspected by a veterinary surgeon, and his report was satisfactory. By far the greater part of the milk consumed in the district comes from a distance.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which came into force in this district on December 7th, 1908, Dairymen supplying milk suspected of disseminating infectious disease may be required by the Local Authority to furnish a list of the sources of their milk supply during the previous six weeks.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There is only one Slaughter House in the district. It was inspected periodically, and was always found to be clean and to have a sufficient supply of water.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The weekly collection of dust and house refuse continues to give satisfaction. It is disposed of by removal to some ground near the allotments, which is a fair distance from any house. The refuse is kept covered over as far as possible with soil.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

The premises coming under this Act have been periodically inspected. There are four factories in the district. Two are brass foundries, one is connected with motor works, and the fourth, which has just started, is a metal engraving factory. There are ten workshops, viz.:

Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	3
Milliners' Shops	...	...	...	1
Fish Shops	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking Establishments	...	...	...	2
Upholstering Establishments	...	...	...	2

There are 11 workplaces, viz.:—

Restaurants	...	...	...	6
Coffee Shops	...	...	...	1
Boat-building Yards	...	...	...	2
Stable Yards	...	...	...	2

The Factories, Workshops and Workplaces were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

OUT-WORKERS.

I received from each of two Councils two notices of the name and address of an out-worker who resides in this district. His home was visited and the premises were found to be in good condition.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

No complaints were received during the year. Your Inspector paid frequent visits to the sellers and inspected their barrows.

LAUNDRIES.

There are a few domestic laundries in the district. They were found to be in good condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are two in the district. Both are clean and well-ventilated, and the regulations were complied with.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

No special work was provided for the unemployed, but the necessary repairs to the main roads were kept back until the beginning of December in order to provide employment at a time when it was most needed.

In the beginning of the year a large number of unemployed were engaged to clean out the ponds in the Royal Parks, but the men employed were not local men.

ROADS.

The whole of the roads of the district are in good repair, with the exception of that portion of the Lower Teddington Road adjacent to High Street, and also the western portion of the Hampton Court Road.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, came into operation in this district on December 7th, 1908. It gives additional powers to the Local Authority over Streets, Sanitation, Infectious Diseases, and Common Lodging Houses.

The Notification of Births Act has not been adopted in this district.

In the following table are given the Bye-laws, with dates, which are in force in this district:—

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--|
| 1894. | With respect to | Slaughter Houses. |
| 1894. | | Prevention of Nuisances arising from:— |
| | <i>a</i> | Snow, Filth, Dust, Ashes and Rubbish. |
| | <i>b</i> | The keeping of Animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health. |
| 1901. | In pursuance of | Part II. of Public Health Acts Amendment Act. 1890 (Posts, Wires, Tubes, etc., in Public Streets). |
| 1905. | With respect to | New Streets and Buildings. |
| 1906. | | Common Lodging Houses. |

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This district is in the area under the jurisdiction of the County Council of Middlesex and Medical Inspection of Children newly admitted to school life and of those about to leave, has been undertaken. The inspection has been carried out by medical men appointed by the Middlesex County Council.

The question of the treatment of those children found to be defective will engage the attention of the authorities in the near future. There is not much object in inspection if treatment of children found defective is not at the same time undertaken.

LEGISLATION.

New regulations have been issued by the Local Government Board with regard to the notification of Tuberculosis. These regulations come into force on January 1st, 1909.

The Board has issued an Order in pursuance of Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended and extended by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Public Health Act, 1896, to provide for the notification to the Medical Officers of Health of Sanitary Authorities of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases.

We are, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

TH. GÜNTHER, M.D.,

H. A. GÜNTHER, M.B.,
Medical Officers of Health.

INQUESTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Verdict.</i>
Jan. 19th.	... M. ...	3 days ...	Suffocation caused by accidental overlaying. P.M.
Feb. 3rd.	... M. ...	38 ...	Suicide by Cyanide of Sodium. P.M.
May 20th.	... F. ...	40 ...	Suicide by drowning whilst temporarily of unsound mind.
May 28th.	... M. ...	45 ...	Drowning caused acci- dentally.
Aug. 30th.	... F. ...	62 ...	Syncope from fatty degeneration of the heart.

DISTRICT OF HAMPTON WICK, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1908.

i.

Inspections.*					Notices.				Dwelling Houses.					Houses let in Lodgings. (Tenement Houses).		Common Lodging Houses.			Canal Boats used as Dwellings.		Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.			Workshops and Work places.	
(1) Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint.	(2) Number of Premises Inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases.	(3) Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection.	(4) Houses Inspected from House-to-House.	(5) Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections made.	Cautionary or Intimation Notices Given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions Obtained.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as Unfit for Habitation (a) As result of action under H. W. C. Acts. (b) Otherwise.	Re-opened after Repairs, Alterations, &c.	Demolished.	Illegal Underground Dwellings Vacated.	Number Registered under Bye-Laws.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under Bye-Laws.	Number of Inspections made.	Number of Contraventions.	Number registered under the Acts.	Number of Contraventions of Regulations.	Number Observed during the Year.	Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated.	Number Removed from District.	Number in District.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.
3	7	24	280	322	18	..	..	..	6	61	1	0	0	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..

* N. B.—(3) Includes all classes of premises under periodical supervision, such as Cowsheds, Dairies, Slaughterhouses, Workshops and Workplaces, &c.

(5) Includes all visits and re-visits made by Sanitary Inspectors in connection with 1—4.

ii.

DISTRICT OF HAMPTON WICK, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1908.

Laundries.		Bakehouses.		Slaughter-houses.			Cow-sheds.			Dairies and Milkshops.			Unsound Food.			Adulterated Food.		Offensive Trades.			Water Supply and Water Service.																							
Number in District.		Number in District.		Number on Register.			Number on Register.			Number on Register.			(a) Animals seized (b) Articles or Parcels seized.			Samples taken (if any) by the District Local Authority.		Number of Premises in District.			Wells.			Percentage of Houses supplied from Public Water Service.		Cisterns.		Draw-Taps placed on Mains.			Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System.			Number of Samples obtained for analysis, (a) from Local Wells (b) from Public Supply.										
Contraventions of Factory Acts.		Contraventions of Factory Acts.		Number of Inspections made and frequency of inspection.			Contraventions of Regulations.			Number of Inspections made and frequency of inspection.			Condemned by Magistrate (a & b).			Found adulterated.		Number of Inspections made.			New Sunk.			Cleansed, Repaired, &c.			Closed as Polluted.			New Provided.			Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, &c.			Draw-Taps placed on Mains.			Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System.			Number of Samples obtained for analysis, (a) from Local Wells (b) from Public Supply.		
..	..	2	0	1	2 twice yearly	0	1	2 twice yearly	0	12	3	6 twice yearly	0	..	..	1	..	..	0	..	..	0	1	1	95	0	3	..	95	28 60	3 0													

TABLE I.—For the Whole District of Hampton Wick.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTI- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions beyond the District.		NETT. DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.			10	11	Number.	Rate.*		
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1898	2,378	60	25.23	10	166.00	37	15.56	...	4	...	33	13.89		
1899	2,400	49	20.40	1	20.00	32	13.33	...	4	...	28	11.67		
1900	2,400	55	22.92	7	127.00	26	10.83	...	2	...	24	10.00		
1901	2,606	44	16.90	5	113.00	38	14.58	...	5	...	36	13.81		
1902	2,606	45	17.26	5	111.00	30	11.51	...	1	...	30	11.51		
1903	2,606	46	17.65	1	21.74	16	6.14	...	3	...	16	6.14		
1904	2,606	48	18.42	5	104.17	27	10.36	...	1	...	30	11.51		
1905	2,606	37	14.20	4	108.11	20	7.67	...	2	...	22	8.44		
1906	2,630	40	15.21	1	25.00	21	7.98	...	2	...	27	10.27		
1907	2,630	38	14.45	7	184.21	30	11.41	...	3	...	33	12.55		
Averages for years 1898- 1907	2,547	46	18.26	4.6	98.02	28	10.94	...	2.7	4	28	10.98		
1908	2,665	40	15.01	6	150	30	11.26	...	3	9	36	13.51		

* Rates in columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,235.

Total population at all ages, 2,606.
Number of Inhabited Houses, 520.
Average number of persons per house, 5. } Census, 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Teddington and Hampton Wick Cottage Hospital. Isolation Hospital, Hampton. Kingston Union Infirmary.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, London.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1908.
In the Hampton Wick District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										Total Cases Notified in Each Locality				No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality.				Total cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					65 and upwards.					Isolation Hospital, Hampton.	London Fever Hospital.	Kingston Union Infirmary.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.													
Small Pox ...																			
Cholera ...																			
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous Group)	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Erysipelas ...																			
Scarlet Fever ..	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	
Typhus Fever ..																			
Enteric Fever ..																			
Relapsing Fever ...																			
Continued Fever...																			
Puerperal Fever ...																			
Plague ...																			
Totals ...	6	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	

Isolation Hospital, Hampton.

Total available Beds, 4.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).			DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 & upwards.				
Small-pox ...											
Measles ...											
Scarlet fever ...											
Whooping-cough...											
Diphtheria (includ- ing membranous croup) ...											
Croup ...											
Fever:—											
Typhus ...											
Enteric ...											
Other continued											
Epidemic influenza											
Cholera ...											
Plague ...											
Diarrhœa ...	1	1									
Enteritis ...											
Puerperal fever ...											
Erysipelas...											
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	3	...	...	1	1	1					
Other tubercular diseases ...											
Cancer, malignant disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1				
Bronchitis...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3				
Pneumonia ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3				
Pleurisy ...											
Other diseases of res- piratory organs...											
Alcoholism }											
Cirrhosis of liver }											
Venereal diseases...											
Premature birth ...	2	2									
Diseases & accidents of parturition ...											
Heart diseases ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2				
Accidents ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2				
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	...	2					
All other causes ...	11	1	...	...	1	3	6				
All causes ...	36	6	...	1	2	10	17				

TABLE V.—Hampton Wick District.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified	3	1			4			1					1				6
Uncertified																	
Common Infectious Diseases :																	
Small-pox																	
Chicken-pox																	
Measles																	
Scarlet Fever																	
Diphtheria : Croup																	
Whooping Cough																	
Diarrhœal Diseases :																	
Diarrhœa, all forms								1									1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis																	
Gastro-enteritis																	
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
Wasting Diseases :																	
Premature Birth	2				2												2
Congenital Defects																	
Injury at Birth																	
Want of Breast Milk,																	
Starvation																	
Atrophy, Debility,																	
Marasmus																	
Tuberculous Diseases :																	
Tuberculous Meningitis																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis :																	
Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
Other Causes :																	
Erysipelas																	
Syphilis																	
Rickets																	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
Convulsions																	
Bronchitis																	
Laryngitis																	
Pneumonia													1				1
Suffocation, overlying	1				1												1
Other Causes		1			1												1
	3	1			4			1					1				6

District of Hampton Wick Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 2,665.

Births in the year { Legitimate, 38. Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 5
 { Illegitimate, 2. { Illegitimate „ 1
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 36.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK- PLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	8		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	22		
Workplaces	22		
Total	52	Nil.	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...				
Want of Ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...				
Want of drainage of floors...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Other Nuisances ...				
Sanitary accommodation in- sufficient ...				
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).				
Total				

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8, of the
Factory Act remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.		Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.	Number of Inspections of Out-workers' premises.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
	Twice in the year.	Once in the year.						
	Lists.	Out-workers.	Lists.	Out-workers.				
Wearing Apparel—	2	2	Nil.	Nil.	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(1) making, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) cleaning and washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

